

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS.

President : I have to announce the following results of the elections held last evening :—

Public Accounts Committee.

Mr. P. R. Godavarma Raja got 25 votes and Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai got one vote.

Mr. P. R. Godavarma Raja is declared elected.

Standing Finance Committee.

Mr. V. Sankara Menon got 14 votes, Mr. P. Balakrishnan Tampi got 11 votes and Mr. Kuriype got one vote.

Mr. Sankara Menon is declared elected.

Transport Advisory Committee.

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai got 13 votes and Mr. E. K. Kuriype got 11 votes.

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai is declared elected.

P. W. D. Advisory Committee.

The result of the ballot was as follows :—

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai	...	13	votes.
Mr. Sultan Mubiadheen	...	10	do.
Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan...	...	9	do.
Mr. Thuppan Nambudiri	...	8	do.
Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla	...	7	do.
Mr. K. M. Kesavan	...	4	do.

Messrs. T. Krishna Pillai and Sultan Mubiadheen are declared elected.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS--(contd.)

DEMAND XV—AGRICULTURE—(contd.)

President : We were at the Agricultural Department.

Mr. C. N. Thuppan Namboodiri (Travancore Jemies) : സർ, ഇന്നത്തെ കൃഷി ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റ അദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്റെ യോഗ്യതയും സാമർത്ഥ്യത്തെയും സംബന്ധിച്ച ജനങ്ങളുടെയിടയിൽ രണ്ടുപ്രകാരത്തിൽ കാരണമില്ല. എന്നാൽ ഇതിനുമുമ്പത്തെ ഡയറക്ടർമാരെപ്പോലെതന്നെ ഇദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ യോഗ്യതയും സാമർത്ഥ്യവുമാകാണ്ട ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് വലിയ പ്രയോജനമുള്ളതായി കാണുന്നില്ല. ഒരുപക്ഷേ ഭാവിയിൽ പ്രയോജനം കണ്ടുകാണുന്നിരുന്നാലും ഇതുവരെ പ്രയോജനം ഇല്ല എന്നതന്നെ പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

[Mr C. N. Thuppan Namboori]

എനിക്കു പ്രധാനമായി പ്രസ്താവിക്കാനുള്ളത് തെങ്ങുകളുടെ രോഗങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചാണ്. ഒരു പതിനഞ്ചുവർഷത്തിനുമുമ്പ് തെങ്ങുരോഗത്തെ ഒരു പരിഹാരമുണ്ടാക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻതന്നെ നേരിട്ടു എഴുതി അയച്ചിട്ടും ഇതിനു മറുപടികിട്ടിയില്ല. ഇതിനുംപുറമെ ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരോട് തെങ്ങുരോഗത്തിനു പരിഹാരമുണ്ടാക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുമോ എന്ന് ഞാൻ പല അവസരങ്ങളിലും ചോദിക്കാറുണ്ട്. ഒരു പതിനഞ്ചുവർഷത്തിനുമുമ്പ് ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ ഒരു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനോടു ഞാൻ ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുതന്നെ ചോദിച്ചപ്പോൾ ഒരു തമാശരൂപത്തിലാണെങ്കിലും, അദ്ദേഹം ഇതിന്റെ പരമാർത്ഥം വെളിപ്പെടുത്തിത്തന്നു. അദ്ദേഹം പറഞ്ഞത് ൧൦൦൦ തെങ്ങുള്ള തോട്ടത്തിൽ ഒരു തെങ്ങിനു രോഗം പിടിപെട്ടാൽ ആ തെങ്ങിനെ ചാടേമുറിച്ചു ൧൦ അടി സമചതുരത്തിലും ൧൦ അടി താഴ്ചയിലും ഒരു കഴിയെടുത്തു ഈ മുറിച്ച തെങ്ങിനെ അതിലിട്ട് ചുടുകയും അതുകഴിഞ്ഞു ധാരാളം വില്യമുള്ള ഒരു മരുന്നു ആ കഴിയിലൊഴിക്കുകയും ചെയ്താൽ പിന്നീട് ആ തെങ്ങിന് രോഗമുണ്ടാകുകയില്ല എന്നാണ്. ഇങ്ങനെ ഓരോതെങ്ങിനും രോഗവരുമ്പോൾ ഇങ്ങനെ ചെയ്യുകൊള്ളണമെന്നാണ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ വിദഗ്ദ്ധന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ, ഡയറക്ടർ അവർകൾ വളരെ കാര്യമായി പ്രവർത്തിക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻ ഉൽബോധിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

നെൽകൃഷിചെയ്യുന്ന ചില സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ വരക് ഉണ്ടാകാറുണ്ട്. എന്റെ ഒരു ൩൦ ഏക്കർ ഭൂമിയെ കൊയ്തപ്പോൾ മുഴുവനും വരകായിരുന്നു. അതു കളയാൻ എന്താണു മാറ്റം എന്നു ഞാൻ എഴുതിചേദിച്ചപ്പോൾ അതിലേക്കു എനിക്കു ഒരു മറുപടികിട്ടി. അതായത് രണ്ടരയടി വീതം ചതുരത്തിൽ കഴിയെടുത്തു ഓരോ കഴിക്കകത്തും ചിരട്ടനിറച്ച് തീകത്തിക്കണം; അപ്പോൾ വരക് മിക്കവാറും ചോകും. പിന്നീട് കിളിർത്തുവരുന്ന വരക് കൂലിക്കാരെ വിട്ട് പഠിച്ചുകളയണം. ഇതാണു എനിക്ക് കിട്ടിയ മറുപടി. തെങ്ങുരോഗത്തിനും മറ്റും പരിഹാരം കാണാത്തതിൽ ഞങ്ങൾ നിരാശപ്പെടുന്നില്ല. മി. ചാണ്ടിമുക്കാടൻ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതുപോലെ എലക്ട്രിസിറ്റിയുടെ സഹായംകൊണ്ട് ഇരുപ്തുകൃഷി മുപ്പതുകൃഷി ആക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുമായിരിക്കാം. നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തു തെങ്ങുകൃഷി വളരെ പ്രാധാന്യമുള്ളതാണ്. അതിന്റെ രോഗം നശിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിന് ഒരു മാറ്റം ഡയറക്ടർ അവർകൾ കണ്ടുപിടിക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തു ഭൂമി പ്രകൃത്യാ നല്ല വിളവുള്ളതാണല്ലോ. അതു കൊണ്ടു പരിഷ്കൃതരീതിയിൽ കൃഷി പരിചയിപ്പിക്കേണ്ട വലിയ ആവശ്യം ഇവിടെ ഉണ്ടെന്നതോന്നുന്നില്ല. ഇപ്പോൾ മുതലായ മഴ ഇല്ലാത്ത ദേശങ്ങളിൽ പരിഷ്കൃതരീതിയിലുള്ള വളംചേർത്ത് കൃഷി അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ട ആവശ്യമുണ്ട്. നമ്മുടെ ഭൂമി സ്വന്തമെന്ന ഫലഭൂയിഷ്ടമാകയാൽ ഇവിടെ വർദ്ധിച്ചുവരുന്ന ജനസംഖ്യക്കനുസരിച്ച് കൃഷിസ്ഥലം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുകയാണ് വേണ്ടത്. അതുപോലെതന്നെ കൃഷി ഇറക്കുത്തുകൾക്കു ഇവിടെ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കേണ്ടതെന്ന നിർബന്ധിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യണം. ഡയറക്ടറുടെ ശ്രദ്ധയെ ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ ഞാൻ ക്ഷണിച്ചു കൊള്ളുന്നു.

Mr. M. Govindan (Nominated): തെങ്ങുരോഗത്തെപ്പറ്റി ഗോമുതം ഒരു സിദ്ധൗഷധമാണെന്നു മി. ചാണ്ടി മുകാടൻ പറഞ്ഞത് മെമ്പർ കേട്ടില്ലെ?

Mr. C. N. Thuppan Namboodiri : കേട്ടു. പഞ്ചഗവ്യത്തിനു ഗോമുതം ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. അതു ബുദ്ധിക്ക് വളരെ നല്ലതാണെന്നു ഞങ്ങൾ കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചു വെച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ പതിനായിരം തെങ്ങുള്ള ഒരു തോട്ടത്തിൽ ഗോമുതംകൊണ്ടുപോയി ഒഴിക്കുക എന്നവരുമ്പോൾ അതു പ്രായോഗികമായിവരുമോ എന്നു എനിക്ക് വളരെ സംശയമുണ്ട്.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan : തെങ്ങുരോഗം സംബന്ധിച്ച കായംകുളത്തു നടക്കുന്ന പാത്താളജിസ്റ്റിന്റെ നിരീക്ഷണപരീക്ഷണങ്ങൾ മെമ്പർ അറിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

Mr. C. N. Thuppan Namboodiri : ഞാൻ അറിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല.

Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai (Tovala cum Agastisvaram): Sir, as I said during the general discussion of the Budget, the industrialisation of the country on a wide scale has been the policy of Government for the last two years. Huge sums were allotted for industrial enterprises. No doubt, trade and industry bring enormous wealth to the country. But it has to be borne in mind that so long as we depend for food materials on other countries, our position will not be safe. Therefore the policy of Government ought to be to develop agriculture on scientific lines, and make the country self-sufficient.

Sir, I may draw the attention of the Government to the development of agriculture on the following lines. As Mr. Thuppan Namboodiri has suggested, all available lands suitable for paddy cultivation ought to be investigated and thrown open for cultivation.

[Mr. V. S. Arumukhom Pillai]

This question was taken up very recently in the Board of Agriculture and a recommendation has been forwarded to Government. I would draw the attention of Government to the extreme necessity of allotting sufficient funds for giving effect to this recommendation.

Secondly, for the development of agriculture, necessary legislation should be enacted for consolidation of holdings. It has been conceded that fragmentation of holdings is an evil of very great magnitude. So long as the holdings are small, any improvement of cultivation is absolutely impossible. There is a lot of waste ; waste of time, waste of money and waste of energy. Therefore, Sir, in pursuing the policy of intensive cultivation and scientific cultivation it is necessary that necessary legislation must be immediately passed and necessary steps taken with a view to consolidating holdings. According to the Census Commissioner, about 10 acres will be an economic holding. Sir, according to this, about 90 per cent. of the holdings in Travancore are uneconomic. The question of consolidation of holdings was first taken up by the Agricultural Board and then by the Economic Development Board and recommendations were sent to Government. Government perhaps unwilling to spend money on it, has safely entrusted the business to the Census Commissioner. In the development of agriculture, this question is an important item and the attention of Government ought to be drawn to that matter.

Another question regarding the improvement of agriculture is the use of scientific chemical manure. Owing to war, the price of chemical manure has considerably increased and ryots who were using chemical manure are now not in a position to purchase them. We have got our University and experts in research work. These experts should be entrusted with the work of investigation with regard to chemical manure at cheap rates.

The next point that I wish to deal with is regarding improved grains of paddy. There was an expert who was doing some work in that direction. But I do not know what he is doing now in that direction. I draw the attention of the Government to allot sufficient funds and see that the expert does proper work. On this subject, there were recommendations by the Agricultural Board and I regret to say that none of those recommendations have been given effect to.

Next I draw the attention of the Government to the all important question of propaganda. I may state in this connection that in the Agricultural Department there are experts who are

sincere and who have got ambition to improve the agricultural condition of the country. There are such sincere people and they are also very great experts. But I regret to say that the Government do not provide sufficient funds for the Agricultural Department and exact work from these experts.

Mr. Ananthasiva Aiyar has referred to the cultivation of tobacco. It is a matter of common knowledge that our ryots are slow to adopt new cultivation and it is the duty of the Department to carry on propaganda and see that the cultivation is carried on in suitable places. It will be seen from the Administration Report of the Department that there are places in South Travancore which are most fitted for tobacco cultivation. I feel sorry that the enthusiastic Director does not turn his attention to the development of tobacco cultivation in South Travancore. Sir, you yourself told us that people must come forward and form companies and take up the work.

In view of the present economic condition, I do not expect these ryots to come forward. Sir, if this Department wants to take up such works it should see that its activities on all sides are developed.

I must also draw the attention of Government to another new form of cultivation. I mean the cultivation of cinchona trees. We know that Government are spending a large amount of money on quinine. Since the trees can be found to grow here they can be cultivated on a large scale in our country.

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai : May I know from the member whether he is aware that cinchona cultivation was tried in Travancore and found uneconomic?

Mr. V. S. Arumukhom Pillai : I am aware of the fact that it was abandoned. I think it was abandoned due to proper reasons which might have prevailed upon the authorities at that time. I do not see why it should not be tried again, if as a matter of fact we can thus save a large amount of money.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar : May I know whether it is not possible to find out some other herbage in place of cinchona which will be, at the same time, less injurious than quinine?

Mr. V. S. Arumukhom Pillai : That can be found out. But it requires proper research. With these words I support the Demand.

Mr. T. K. Kittan : സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഡിമാൻറിനെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. സമയഭൗതികശാസ്ത്രംകൊണ്ടു വേറൊന്നും പറയണമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar (*Parur, Kunnathnad and Muvattupuzha cum Devicolum*): Sir, I support the Demand. In doing so, I must submit a few facts concerning the ways and means of finding out the possibility of extending paddy cultivation in Travancore. Sir, yearly we are importing large quantities of rice and paddy at huge costs. The country's population has increased by leaps and bounds. If we go on at this rate we do not know where we will be after a decade. And, as such, it is necessary to find out ways and means to improve the paddy cultivation. Sir, Kunnathunad taluk has got the largest area under paddy cultivation in the State. There are additional lands available in the lower regions in this taluk fit for paddy cultivation. With expert aid and propaganda people can be induced to use these lands also for paddy cultivation. In this connection I must submit that the Director of Agriculture does not pay as much attention to the needs of that taluk as it deserves. It is for him to ascertain whether there is any more land there fit for paddy cultivation and what all crops could safely be raised in the uncultivated area.

Sir, in Kuttanad taluk we have started an Agricultural Association with the idea of encouraging intensive cultivation of principal food crops. The experimental farms conducted by the Department are not as attractive as they ought to be. This newly started Association intends to start a demonstration farm for the cultivation of sugar cane, paddy and tapioca, the three most important annual crops. This farm is intended to be run by practical men with experience of local conditions and principles on Agriculture. I request the Director to give all sorts of help to the institution, especially in the matter of giving advice. With these few words I support the Demand.

Mr. K. R. Narayana Aiyar (*Director of Agriculture*): Sir, it is a matter of some satisfaction to me that the criticisms offered by the honourable members of this House on the working of my department have not been of a destructive nature; on the other hand they have been constructive and helpful. The debate ranged over a wide ground and within the short time at my disposal it is not possible to deal with all the points raised adequately.

The honourable member Mr. Kuruvilla referred to a very important matter, namely, the providing of appointments for the 200 and odd students, turned out from the Agricultural Schools. I wish to inform the honourable member straightaway that the intention of Government in training young men in the Agricultural Schools was not for giving them Government jobs. It is the policy of Government that these students should be trained in such a way in the Agricultural Schools as to enable them to utilise the scientific knowledge obtained in cultivating their own lands on up to date lines. Out of 200 and odd young men turned out only about 28 or

so have the prescribed standard of general education for appointments in the Education Department or in any other Department. Incidentally, Sir, the honourable member referred to the failure of the Konni Colony. As the Chief Secretary observed in some other connection the colony failed not because the soil of the place was infertile but due to various other causes.

Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai: കൃഷിശാലയിൽ പഠിക്കാൻ വരുന്ന വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾ സ്വന്തമായി ഭൂമിയുള്ളവരാണോ എന്ന് അന്വേഷിച്ചിട്ടാണോ പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നത്?

Mr. K. R. Narayana Aiyar: അങ്ങനെ ചോദിക്കാറുണ്ട്, ഭൂമിയില്ലാത്തവരാണെങ്കിൽ പാട്ടത്തിനു നിലമെടുത്ത് കൃഷി ചെയ്യാമല്ലോ.

Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai: സ്വന്തഭൂമിയില്ലെങ്കിൽ റിസർവിൽ നിന്ന് അയ്യഞ്ചേക്കർ സ്ഥലം ഇവർക്ക് കൊടുക്കുന്നത് സൗകര്യമായിരിക്കുകയില്ലേ.

Mr. K. R. Narayana Aiyar: അങ്ങനെ സ്ഥലം കൊടുക്കാമെന്ന ഉദ്ദേശത്തിലല്ല അവർക്ക് പറന്നു നൽകുന്നത്.

Mr. K. R. Narayana Aiyar: Sir, the colony at Konni failed because the students chosen were not quite up to the mark and sufficient control was not exercised over them. By that it does not mean that the pupils who have been trained in the Agricultural Schools will not be given opportunities to settle down as colonists and carry on scientific cultivation. In fact, a scheme for the opening of another colony is already under consideration.

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai: May I know, Sir, who was responsible for the choice.

Mr. K. R. Narayana Aiyar: It is not possible to answer the question now. It was the intention of Government to settle down these candidates on lands with a view to demonstrate co-operative cultivation. With that idea Government opened a colony.

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar referred, Sir, during the course of the debate to the necessity for the cultivation of tobacco in Travancore. Experiments have been conducted in the Puliya farm and the soil there is fairly good. Proposals by private people are under consideration for carrying on the cultivation of tobacco on these lines in places round about the farm wherever facilities exist. Two other private persons have started cultivation of tobacco in different parts of Travancore, one near Mundakkayam and the other near Kothamangalam and in both these places cultivations have been fairly satisfactory. The desirability of introducing tobacco cultivation in South Travancore was stressed by the

[Mr. K. R. Narayana Aiyar.]

honourable member Mr. Arumukhom Pillai. This is a highly specialised form of cultivation. It has to be carried out under certain restrictions. It is therefore of the greatest importance that for the cultivation of this crop people should form themselves into co-operative societies or syndicates and then come forward for Government assistance.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai: May I know whether there are suitable lands for tobacco cultivation in South Travancore?

Mr. K. R. Narayana Aiyar: Yes, Sir, there are. During the course of the discussion advertence was made to the prevailing root disease of the cocoanut palms. Instances were given by the Honourable member Mr. Namboothiripad of some interesting experiences he had with the officers of the Department. Fortunately for me he had those experiences 14 or 15 years ago. The story is different now. Sir, this is a matter of great importance. The disease has spread over a fairly large area of the land and is actually causing much loss to the State. The disease first broke out in 1882. Government invited the then Imperial Mycologist, Dr. Butler, to go over here and make a study of it. He prepared a very valuable report and suggested certain methods for counteracting the ill-effects of the disease. These measures are better cultural methods and application of suitable manures which may cost somewhere in the neighbourhood of 6 to 7 chs. per palm. I may at once tell the honourable member Mr. Namboothiripad that if these measures are adopted the intensity of the disease will be considerably reduced and the trees will continue to give good yield. I shall give an instance where perceptible improvement has been noticed by the adoption of these measures. There is a garden near Kayamkulam with about 225 diseased trees. The department took it up for demonstration purposes in 1112 when the total yield was 2702 nuts per year. All the measures suggested by Dr. Butler were introduced to reduce the intensity of the disease. The result though gradual is distinctly beneficial. In 1113 the yield increased to about 5000 nuts; in 1114, 7740 nuts and in 1115 the yield went up to about 9000 nuts. From this instance the honourable member can realise that by adopting suitable measures, the trees could be saved and made to yield well. The contention that everything is all right with our soils will not hold water. Systematic analyses of soils made from different parts of the country have shown that extreme poverty of the soils is also one of the chief factors for the incidence of this disease. I may say in this connection that the attention of the department has been well drawn to the serious situation caused by this disease from its very inception. And, as soon as the State became a member of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research an application was made for a grant—we have a right to ask for a grant—

for the appointment of an expert to carry on investigations with a view to eradicate the disease. I am glad to be able to state that this officer assisted by two others is carrying on intensive research to find out the cause of the disease and bring it under control. And experiments are in progress to find out whether the disease cannot be cured by nursing the trees properly and spraying them with fungicides.

Mr. V. Sankara Menon (*Trivandrum and Nedumangad cum Chirayinkil*): May I know the cause of the disease?

Mr. K. R. Narayana Aiyar: The disease is caused by 2 microbes. I do not want to confound the honourable member by long microbiological nomenclature. The organisms are *Botryodiplodia theobromae* and *Rhizoctonia bataticola*. They work in Symbiosis.

Mr. M. Govindan: May I know, Sir, how many of the 200 and odd students turned out from the Agricultural School have gone back to the land and how many are without any employment now?

Mr. K. R. Narayana Aiyar: About 15 of them have gone back to the land and a fair number of the rest are employed in private estates. A few have secured Government jobs also.

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai: Then may I know the reason which promoted the Director to say that the experiment has failed?

Mr. K. R. Narayana Aiyar: The Colony at Konni failed because there was not sufficient control over the expenditure of money lent for cultivation. The colonists were given full freedom to spend the loans in any manner they liked. Better results would have been obtained if the money were advanced only in proportion to the improvement shown and the whole cultivation was on a joint basis.

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai: How then is it that the choice of the candidates was found to be defective?

Mr. K. R. Narayana Aiyar: Because many of them left the land and went away to take up other jobs.

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai: May I know how then it was said that most of them have been absorbed in various avocations?

Mr. K. R. Narayana Aiyar: What I said was that out of 200 and odd students turned out from the school 20 pupils were colonised. They were not a great success. The remaining pupils were free to take up service elsewhere. These are entirely two different matters. During the course of the discussion reference was made to the necessity for finding suitable manure mixtures for the soil of the country as chemical manure was not found available sufficiently at present. With the materials available in the State

[Mr. K. R. Narayana Aiyar.]

good manure mixtures can be made and there is no need to go in for chemical manures. Demonstrations are being conducted with these local manure mixtures and they are giving very satisfactory results.

Sir, it is gratifying to note that in the Kunnathunad taluk an Agricultural Association has been formed to do cultivation on scientific lines. It is such kind of work that is needed in our country. If people come forward with such schemes of work, I can assure the honourable members that the department will be only too glad to assist them in all possible manners.

President : You have got only two minutes more.

Mr. K. R. Narayana Aiyar : Sir, the question of making Travancore self-sufficient in the matter of food crops was adverted to by several honourable members during the course of the debate. This is a problem which is engaging the earnest and careful attention of the Government and the department. I can also say, in this connection, that a scheme has been chalked out by the Board of Agriculture by which it would be quite possible to raise paddy and other food crops sufficient for the growing population of the State without encroaching upon Forest reserves. Sir, you have already referred in your address to the joint Session to the considerable havoc that is now being caused by indiscriminate disafforestation and forest fires. By intensive cultivation, by using good land, by the application of suitable manures and by raising biennial and annual crops in lands which are now allowed to lie fallow it would be possible to meet the deficit. Then again, by a system of diversification of agriculture, the standard of living can be raised.

I thank the honourable members for the valuable suggestions which they have given during the course of the discussion.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 1,88,600 under Demand No. XV—Agriculture—was put to vote and declared passed.

The grant was made.

DEMAND NO. X.—MEDICAL.—Rs. 10,65,692.

Vaidyasastrakusala Dr. (Mrs.) Poonen Lukose : Sir, I rise to move for a grant of Rs. 10,65,692 under Demand No. X Medical.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla (Mavelikara and Tiruvella cum Pattanamitta : Sir, in rising to support the Demand, I desire to turn to page 22 of the 1114 Administration Report of the department, where the cost of diet of a patient is given. I have